

possible, personnel are obligated to initially refuse acceptance of foreign decorations.

(d) *Constitutional restriction.* No person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States will, without the consent of the Congress, accept any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatsoever from any king, prince, or foreign state. (Constitution, Article. I, section. 9) This includes decorations and awards tendered by any official of a foreign government.

(e) *Congressional authorization.* 5 U.S.C. 7342 authorizes members of the Army to accept, retain, and wear foreign decorations tendered in recognition of active field service in time of combat operations or awarded for other outstanding or unusually meritorious performance, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Army.

(f) *Participation in ceremonies.* Subject to the restriction in, an individual may participate in a ceremony and receive the tender of a foreign decoration. The receipt of the decoration will not constitute acceptance of the award by the recipient.

(g) *Disciplinary action.* The wearing of unauthorized awards, decorations, or other devices is a violation of the Uniform Code of Military Justice and may subject a soldier to appropriate disciplinary action.

#### § 578.118 Individual foreign decorations.

Decorations received which have been tendered in recognition of active field service in connection with combat operations or which have been awarded for outstanding or unusually meritorious performance may be accepted and worn upon receiving the approval of HQ, USA HRC. In the absence of such approval, the decoration will become the property of the United States and will be deposited with HQ, USA HRC, for use or disposal.

#### § 578.119 Foreign unit decorations.

(a) During the period of military operations against an armed enemy and for 1 year thereafter; or while engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force; or while serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict

against an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party, Army Component commanders, or major Army commanders are authorized to accept foreign unit decorations tendered to brigades, battalions, or smaller units under their command. HQ, USA HRC (AHRC-PDO-PA) will take final action on all tenders of foreign unit decorations to headquarters and headquarters companies of divisions and higher or comparable units. This authority will not be further delegated. Acceptance of foreign unit decorations will be reported to the CG, USA HRC for confirmation in DAGO. Confirmed foreign unit decorations are listed in DA Pamphlet 672-1 and DA Pamphlet 672-3.

(b) Foreign unit decorations may be accepted only if all the following conditions are met:

(1) The decoration is tendered by a friendly foreign nation for heroism or exceptionally meritorious service in direct support of military operations;

(2) The decoration is one that is conferred by the national government of the foreign country upon units of its own Armed Forces; and

(3) The unit is cited by name in orders of the national government of the foreign country.

(c) Foreign unit decorations will be neither recommended by nor sought by the Department of the Army. Solicitation of foreign unit decorations by individuals or units within the Army is prohibited. Acceptance of foreign unit decorations will be approved by CG, USA HRC, only when the award is proffered by the foreign government based on services performed and without solicitation.

(d) *Display of foreign unit decorations.* Awards of foreign unit decorations are evidenced by streamers, fourragères, or lanyards attached to the pike or lance as a component part of organizational colors, distinguishing flags or guidons.

(e) The streamer will be of colors corresponding to the ribbon of the unit decoration with the name of the action or the area of operations embroidered thereon. A separate streamer will be furnished for each award. The medal will be attached only on ceremonial occasions.

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(f) Additional foreign unit decorations which have been tendered and accepted but for which no streamer is authorized for unit colors and guidons are as follows:

(1) Citation in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army;

(2) State of Vietnam Ribbon of Friendship;

(3) Netherlands Orange Lanyard;

(g) *Emblems.* (1) Normally when a unit is cited, only the organizational color, distinguishing flag, or guidon is decorated. Unless specifically authorized by orders of the foreign government and approved by CG, USA HRC, no emblem is issued but may be purchased for wear on the uniform. See AR 670-1 for information on wear of foreign unit awards.

(2) The only emblems so far authorized for wear on the uniform to indicate a foreign decoration received by a unit are the French and Belgian Fourrageres, the Netherlands Orange Lanyard, the Philippine Republic Presidential Unit Citation Badge, the Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation Badge, the Vietnam Presidential Unit Citation Badge, the Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross Unit Citation Badge, and the Republic of Vietnam Civil Actions Medal Unit Citation Badges. Only the French Fourragere is authorized for temporary wear.

(3) The following emblems are not sold by the Department of the Army, but may be purchased if desired from civilian dealers in military insignia and some Army Exchanges: Philippine Republic, Republic of Korea, and the Vietnam Presidential Unit Citations, the Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross, and the Republic of Vietnam Civil Actions Medal.

### §578.120 Foreign badges.

(a) *Eligibility requirements.* Qualification and special skill badges may be accepted if awarded in recognition of meeting the criteria, as established by the foreign government concerned, for the specific award. Only those badges that are awarded in recognition of military activities and by the military department of the host country are authorized for acceptance and permanent wear. Badges that do not meet these criteria may be authorized for accept-

ance but not for wear, and will not be entered in the official military records of the recipient. Of particular importance are the criteria established by the military department of the host country; for example, if a particular badge is authorized for award only to enlisted personnel of host country then badge may be accepted and worn by U.S. Army enlisted personnel.

(b) *Awarding authority.* Commanders (overseas and CONUS) serving in the rank of brigadier general or higher and colonel level commanders who exercise general court-martial authority are delegated authority to approve the acceptance, retention, and permanent wear of foreign badges. This authority may be further delegated to commanders charged with custody of military personnel record files. The burden of proof rests on the individual soldier to produce valid justification, that is, orders, citations, or other original copies of the foreign elements that awarded them the badge. A list of approved badges are provided in Appendix D, AR 600-8-22 and the Army Awards Branch Web site: [https://www.perscomonline.army.mil/tagd/awards/Appendix\\_D.doc](https://www.perscomonline.army.mil/tagd/awards/Appendix_D.doc). Request for accept and wear of any foreign badges not listed in Appendix D or the website will be forwarded to HQ, USA HRC (see §578.3(c) for address).

(c) *Other badges.* Badges presented to Army personnel which do not fall under the category of qualification or special skill badges discussed in paragraph (a) of this section (honorary badges, identification devices, insignia) will be reported in accordance with AR 1-100, paragraph 6. Badges in these categories are considered gifts. They will not be authorized for wear nor entered in official military personnel records.

(d) *Wear.* AR 670-1 governs the manner of wear of foreign qualification and special skill badges.

### §578.121 United Nations Service Medal.

(a) The United Nations Service Medal (UNSM) was established by United Nations General Assembly Resolution 483(V), December 12, 1950. Presidential acceptance for the United States Armed Forces was announced by the DOD on November 27, 1951.